

Sada příkladů 1/11

Taylorův polynom

1. Napište Taylorův polynom funkce $f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$ stupně 3 v bodě 0.
2. Napište Taylorův polynom funkce $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ stupně 3 v bodě 1.
3. Spočtěte přibližně $\sqrt[5]{250}$.
4. Spočtěte přibližně $\arcsin 0,45$.
5. Energie volné částice je v teorii relativity dána vztahem $E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$. Ukažte, že pro $v \ll c$ představuje veličina $T = E - m_0c^2$ kinetickou energii newtonovské mechaniky.

Použitím Taylorova rozvoje spočtěte limity

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$
7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2}, a \in \mathbb{R}^+$
8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(x+1)}{x^3}$

NMAFOS 1 13. (posledni) videni 2.1.2018

- Ke zloženiu - opravi zápočet písemně
- vtorové zloženiu písemně
- zápočet → strážka?
- přičet žabrel

Taylorův polynom → aproximace diferencovatelné funkce pomocí polynomů

Def: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, f^{(n)}(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k \quad \dots \text{ Taylorův polynom stupně } n \text{ v bodě } x_0$$

Pečlivá věta: ... $\exists!$ polynom Q_n , že $f(x) - Q_n(x) = o((x-x_0)^n)$
 $\hookrightarrow Q_n = P_n \leftarrow$ Taylor

Úloha: 6.8.6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(x) - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$e^x = P_2(x) + o(x^2) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

Úloha 6.8.8 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp x^2 - \exp \frac{x^4}{2} - x^2}{x^6}$

e^x v $x=0$

$$\exp t = 1 + \frac{t}{1} + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + o(t^3)$$

$$\exp x^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6)$$

$$\exp \frac{x^4}{2} = 1 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^8}{8} + o(x^8)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6) - \left(1 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^8}{8} + o(x^8) \right) - x^2}{x^6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Věta 6.8.10 ... Odhad chyby Taylorova polynomu

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 < x, n \in \mathbb{N}, f$ má na $[x_0, x]$ spojitelnou $(n+1)$ derivaci a $f^{(n+1)}$ má na $[x_0, x]$ mezní hodnotu M .

Pro $\xi \in (x_0, x)$ je $R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{f'(x)}$

- Spec. $\phi(t) = (x-t)^{n+1} \dots R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$ Lagrange
- $\phi(t) = t \dots R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta(x-x_0))}{(n+1)!} (1-\theta)^n (x-x_0)^{n+1}$
- $\theta := \frac{\xi - x_0}{x - x_0} \in (0, 1)$ Cauchy

Uloha 6.8.12 Napisat' aproksimile e^z s presozivom 10^{-2} . ②

Taylor s $x_0 = 0$

$$P_n(z) = \frac{e^0}{0!} z^0 + \frac{e^0}{1!} z^1 + \frac{e^0}{2!} z^2 + \dots + \frac{e^0}{n!} z^n = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

Kľuč' urči' n tak, aby daná dosadila dané presoz.

Lagrangeov tvar zvyšku: $\xi \in (0, z)$ potom je

$$R_{n+1}(z) = \frac{e^\xi}{(n+1)!} z^{n+1} \leq \frac{9}{(n+1)!} z^{n+1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^\xi \leq 3^2 \quad (\xi \in (0, 2)) \end{array} \right.$$

$$n=9 \Rightarrow |R_{10}(z)| \leq \frac{9}{10!} z^{10} = \frac{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5} \leq \frac{1}{100} \quad \cancel{2 \cdot 5}$$

$$\rightarrow P_9(z) = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \frac{z^6}{6!} + \frac{z^7}{7!} + \frac{z^8}{8!} + \frac{z^9}{9!}$$

$$\approx 7.3887$$

Věta 6.8.16 Získajúť Taylorovy rozvoje v okolí $(x=0)$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} + \sigma(x^{n+1}) \quad \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{6!} + \sigma(x^4)$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sigma(x^{2n+1}) \quad = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \sigma(x^8)$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + \sigma(x^{2n+2}) \quad = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \sigma(x^7)$$

$$\cosh x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sigma(x^{2n+1}) \quad = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \sigma(x^6)$$

$$\sinh x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + \sigma(x^{2n+2}) \quad = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \sigma(x^7)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{k} + \sigma(x^n) \quad = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \sigma(x^6)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k + \sigma(x^{n+1})$$

↳ podobne by sa dalo

Neobčan a Riemannův integrál

- Uvědom si integrál ... výpočet pomocí pravidel
- $F: x \rightarrow \int_a^x f(t) dt$ splňuje $F'(x) = f(x)$
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$ \forall prim. fci $F \in f$ --- Newton-Libník

- Def.
- dělení intervalů
 - dolní a horní suma
 - dolní a horní integrál
 - zjevně
 - Riemannovské integrální funkce

Def 7.1.1 Zobecnění prim. funkce

$f, F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a $(a,b) \subset \mathbb{R}$
 F je zobecněnou primární funkcí f na (a,b) if:

- (i) F spojitá na (a,b)
- (ii) $F' = f$ na $(a,b) \setminus K$, kde $K \in (a,b)$ splňuje

$K \cap (m, m)$ je konečná
křivka: $n \in \mathbb{N}$

(Př) $F(x) = |x|$ je zobec. prim. fce k sign(x) ale není prim. fce
($F'(0)$ neexistuje)

Výklad 9

P1(11)

① $f(x) = e^{2x-x^2}$ → Taylor 3. stufen $x=0$

$$f = e^{2x} e^{-x^2} \quad e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + o(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{-x^2} = 1 + \frac{-x^2}{1!} + \frac{(-x^2)^2}{2!} + o(x^6) = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^6)$$

$$\rightarrow e^{2x-x^2} = 1 + 2x + (2x^2 - x^2) + \left(\frac{4}{3}x^3 - 2x^3\right) + o(x^4)$$

$$= 1 + 2x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + o(x^4)$$

② $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $f(1) = 1$ $P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{x-1}{2 \cdot 1!} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{4 \cdot 2!} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ $= 1 - \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{8} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{16}$
 $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4x^{3/2}}$ $f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $f'''(x) = +\frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{x^{5/2}}$ $f'''(1) = +\frac{3}{8}$

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6) - \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{8} + o(x^4)\right]}{x^4}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8}\right)x^4 + o(x^6)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{12} + o(x^2)\right) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{12}}}$$

④ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$a^x = e^{x \ln a} \quad x=0: 1 + x \ln a + \frac{x^2}{2!} \ln^2 a + \frac{x^3}{3!} \ln^3 a + o(x^4)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cancel{1 + x \ln a} + \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 a + \frac{x^3}{6} \ln^3 a + o(x^3) + \cancel{1 - x \ln a} + \frac{x^2}{2} \ln^2 a - \frac{x^3}{6} \ln^3 a + o(x^3) - 2$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln^2 a + o(x^3)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln^2 a + o(x)) = \underline{\underline{\ln^2 a}}$$

⑤ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(x+1)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)][x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^5)] - x^2 - x}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 + \left(\frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right) + o(x^4) - x^2 - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{3} + o(x)\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

Sada pārlodis 1/11 - Tayloru poġura

① Taylor sliqni 3 r lodi 0 $f(x) = e^{2x-x^2} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$

$$f'(x) = e^{2x-x^2} (2-2x) \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2$$

$$f''(x) = e^{2x-x^2} (2-2x)^2 + e^{2x-x^2} (-2) \Rightarrow f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = e^{2x-x^2} (2-2x)^3 + e^{2x-x^2} 2(2-2x)(-2) + e^{2x-x^2} (2-2x)(-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(0) = 8 - 8 - 4 = -4$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$$

$$P_3(x) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k = 1 + 2x + \frac{2x^2}{2!} - \frac{4x^3}{3!} = 1 + 2x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3$$

② Taylor sliqni 3 r lodi 1 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$f(x) = x^{1/2} \quad f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} \quad f'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})x^{-3/2} \quad f''(1) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(-\frac{3}{2})x^{-5/2} \quad f'''(1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$x-x_0 = x-1$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2 + \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{3!} (x-1)^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}(x^2 - 2x + 1) + \frac{1}{16}(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}\right) + x\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{16}\right) + x^2\left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{16}\right) + \frac{1}{16}x^3$$

$$= \frac{7}{16} + \frac{7}{16}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3$$

• Inak: $f(x) = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{1+(x-1)} = (1+(x-1))^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Obecná mocnina: $(1+y)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha y + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} y^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!} y^3 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_3 &= 1 + \frac{x-1}{2} + \cancel{\frac{(x-1)^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \frac{1}{3!} (x-1)^3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

③ Spočítejte přibližně $\sqrt[5]{250}$

$f(x) = x^{1/5}$ $f(250) = ?$

$$\sqrt[5]{250} = \sqrt[5]{\frac{250}{3^5} \cdot 3^5} = 3 \sqrt[5]{\frac{250}{243}} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{7}{243}\right)^{1/5}$$

$g(x) = (1+x)^{1/5}$ $x = \frac{7}{243}$

$$\sqrt[5]{250} = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{5} \frac{7}{243} + \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{7}{243}\right)^2 + \dots \right)$$

$= 3.01708479$

Přesně: 3.01708816

④ Spøilble pilleine arcsin (0.45)

$$f(x) = \arcsin(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\arcsin(x) = \arcsin(x_0) + \arcsin'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + R_3(x-x_0)$$

$$x_0 = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots \quad x-x_0 = -0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin(0.45) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{2})^2}}(-0.05) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(1-(\frac{1}{2})^2)^{3/2}}(0.05)^2 + R_3(x-x_0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(-0.05) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3/2} (0.05)^2 + R_3(x-x_0)$$

$$= 0.523599 - 0.057735 + 0.000562 + R_3(x-x_0)$$

$$= 0.466825 + R_3(x-x_0)$$

(prière 0.466765)

$$R_3(x-x_0) = \frac{f^{(3)}(\xi)}{3!} (x-x_0)^3 \dots$$

⑤ Teorie relativity, energie volně částice $E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

Ukážeme, že pro $v \ll c$ je $T = E - m_0 c^2$ blízké energii Newt. mech.

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \dots \quad x = -\frac{v^2}{c^2} \quad x \ll 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$E = m_0 c^2 f\left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = m_0 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots\right)$$

$$E - m_0 c^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 + \frac{3}{8} m_0 v^2 \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \dots \approx \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$\ll 1$

⑥ Použitím Taylorova rozvoje spočítáme limitu

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^5) - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{24}\frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^5)\right)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{o(x^5)}{x^4}\right) = \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2}{24} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{12}}} \end{aligned}$$

⑦ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x + a^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$

$a \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $(a^x)' = \ln a \cdot a^x$

$(a^x)^{(k)} = (\ln a)^k a^x$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x + \ln a \cdot x + (\ln a)^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) + \left(x - \ln a \cdot x + (\ln a)^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)\right) - 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left((\ln a)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + o(x^2) \right) = \underline{\underline{(\ln a)^2}}$$

⑧ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x(x+1)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) - x - x^2}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) - \left(x + x^2\right)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{o(x^3)}{x^3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$